



THE MELFORD RURAL DISTRICT
IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF WEST SUFFOLK

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the Council:—
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Melford Rural District for the year 1952.

The Vital Statistics do not vary greatly from the figures for the County as a whole, apart from those which are too small to be significant.

Fewer cases of notifiable disease occurred and no deaths resulted from them. One case of diphtheria was reported and confirmed clinically only.

Progress with the Sewerage Scheme was very slow and disappointing during this period. The campaign to ensure the cleaner handling of food, particularly meat, was energetically pursued by the Public Health Committee and your Officers.

I wish to thank the chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement during the year. The Clerk of the Council, Mr. J. A. Shaw, the Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. A. E. Burrows, and the Water Engineer, Mr. H. J. Harrington, have given willing assistance for which I am most grateful.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

G. P. BARCLAY,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

1.—General Statistics

Figures in brackets relate to the previous year
Population, Registrar General's Estimate 12920 (12920) Area 47270 acres
Number of inhabited Houses 4208* (4141) Rateable Value £48,134 (£44,901)
Sum represented by a penny rate £200 7s. 2d. (£192 3s. 0d.)
* This figure includes Hutment accommodation.

2.—Extracts of Vital Statistics for the Year

LIVE BIRTHS	TOTAL	M	F	
Legitimate	176 (198)	85 (105)	91 (93)	Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 14.4 (16.1)
Illegitimate	10 (10)	6 (1)	4 (9)	Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 14.8 (16.6)
Total ..	186 (208)	91 (106)	95 (102)	England and Wales 15.3 (15.5)
Illegitimate Birth Rate 4.8 per cent.				
STILL BIRTHS				
Legitimate	2 (7)	2 (5)	0 (2)	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 0.15 (0.54)
Illegitimate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales 0.35 (0.36)
Total ..	2 (7)	2 (5)	0 (2)	
DEATHS registered in 1952				
				Death Rate (crude) 13.2 (14.6)
				Death Rate (adjusted) 10.3 (11.4)
				Death Rate of England and Wales .. 11.3 (12.5)
TOTAL 170 (189) Male 97 (84) Female 73 (105)				
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of child-birth, pregnancy or abortion .. 0 (1)				

		Males	Females	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	Legitimate	3 (1)	3 (7)	6 (8)
	Illegitimate	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)
	TOTAL	3 (1)	3 (8)	6 (9)
Death Rate of Infants under one year				
All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32.7 (38.4)
England and Wales per 1,000 live births	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27.6 (29.6)
		Males	Females	Total
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age—	Legitimate	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)
	Illegitimate	—	— (1)	— (1)
	TOTAL	1 (1)	2 (3)	3 (4)
CAUSES OF DEATH	.. ..	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Measles	.. ..	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whooping Cough	.. ..	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Diphtheria	.. ..	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Influenza	.. ..	0 (3)	0 (3)	0 (6)
Cancer (all forms)	.. ..	11 (13)	10 (11)	21 (24)
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	.. ..	14 (10)	18 (18)	32 (28)
Heart Disease	.. ..	31 (36)	25 (41)	56 (77)
Pneumonia	.. ..	4 (3)	4 (6)	8 (9)
Bronchitis	.. ..	7 (6)	2 (3)	9 (9)
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	.. ..	1 (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Nephritis	.. ..	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)
Accidents (not motor vehicle)	.. ..	3 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)
Accidents (Motor Vehicle)	.. ..	1 (0)	0	1
Suicide	.. ..	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (1)
All other causes	.. ..	18 (10)	10 (22)	28 (32)
ALL CAUSES	.. ..	93 (87)	72 (108)	165 (195)

SECTION B

1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, who also serves other districts.

Senior Sanitary Inspector—whole time—J. A. E. Burrows, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—whole time—I. V. Hazell, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The West Suffolk County Council are responsible for the ambulance service which is carried on through the agency of the West Suffolk Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

3. NURSING IN THE HOME

The West Suffolk County Council's Home Nursing and Midwifery service supply six District Nurses.

4. The West Suffolk County Council provide five Infant Welfare Centres in the District at Long Melford, Glemsford, Bures, Nayland and Gt. Waldingfield.

5. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory Service, directed by the Medical Research Council at Ipswich has given the district very generous service.

The Public Analyst for the County has given reports on the analysis of the water in the area.

SECTION C

The following Report is submitted by Mr. H. J. Harrington, the Council's Water Engineer :—

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

During the year ended 31st December 1952, the Mains Water Supplies in the Council's Area of Supply have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and no shortage has been experienced. At the end of the year there were 3,376 houses taking a mains supply, 1,920 properties having a laid on supply, and 1,456 being served by standpipes either in gardens or public standpipes.

Below is set out detailed information relating to each parish.

PARISH	LAID ON SUPPLY	STANDPIPE SUPPLY	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED
Acton	51	52	103
Alpheton	37	18	55
Assington	52	38	90
Bures	116	54	170
Boxted	25	0	25
Great Cornard	361	90	451
Little Cornard	38	30	68
Chilton	19	22	41
Glemsford	161	389	550
Hartest	79	35	114
Lawshall	72	63	135
Leavenheath	14	17	31
Nayland	123	20	143
Newton	53	32	85
Stoke-by-Nayland	119	79	198
Shimpling	54	23	77
Stanstead	33	49	82
Somerton	17	15	32
Long Melford	398	327	725
Great Waldingfield	49	83	132
Little Waldingfield	49	21	70
Totals	1,920	1,457	3,377

The consumption per head per day of the population served on the various schemes is as follows:

Central Area Scheme—Source of supply, Great Cornard, Bore—

Serving the parishes of Great and Little Cornard, Long Melford, Acton, Great and Little Waldingfield, Assington, Chilton, Newton and Leavenheath—17.0 gallons per head per day.

Stoke-by-Nayland Scheme—

Serving the parishes of Stoke and Nayland—10.0 gallons per head per day.

Northern Area Water Scheme—

Water purchased in bulk from Thingoe R.D.C. Serving the parishes of Glemsford, Stanstead, Boxted, Hartest, Somerton, Lawshall, Shimpling, and Alpheton—9.8 gallons per head per day.

Bures Scheme—

The supply for the above-mentioned parish is purchased in bulk from the Lexden and Winstree R.D.C.—11.4 gallons per head per day.

None of the water from any of these sources shows a tendency to have a plumbo-solvent action.

EXAMINATION OF SUPPLIES

Nine samples of water were examined during the year from new mains and from other points in the district, and were found to be fit for domestic consumption.

Contracts for mainlaying in the parishes of Assington, Leavenheath, Bures and Assington, were commenced in December, and it is anticipated that supplies from these mains will be available to the Public during the summer of 1953.

The total amount of water supplied during the year for domestic and non-domestic purposes was 80,192,000 gallons.

Report of Mr. J. A. E. Burrows, Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector

WATER SUPPLIES—PRIVATE

During the year samples from three shallow dug wells were submitted to bacteriological examination. In one case no faecal coli were found, but the results demonstrated the need for cleaning and purifying the storage tank and internal piping of the house. In the second case, complaints had been received of the bad keeping qualities of a milk supply, and sampling showed that the water used in the dairy for washing bottles and equipment carried a heavy faecal pollution. Fortunately, the Council's mains supply was then being taken past the property, which was immediately connected up. The third case followed complaints of intestinal disturbances, and here the bacteriologist reported that the condition of the water was "dreadful". As no piped supply was available arrangements were made for the Council to provide water to a storage tank sufficient for the domestic needs of the occupants of the property.

Statutory Notices under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Water Act, 1945, were served on two landlords, and standpipe supplies to the three cottages concerned were obtained.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

For the first time it is possible to report real progress under this heading. In July work commenced on the laying of a sewer through the village of Acton to discharge into a disposal plant originally built by the Ministry of Works, and purchased by the Council. The urgency of this scheme had been increased by the necessity to provide drainage for a comparatively large housing site under development. The Council was also given a starting date in 1953 for the Nayland Scheme, and continues to press for starting dates for the remainder of its sewerage programme affecting eight other parishes.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

There is no change to report here. Refuse is removed from all parishes except Long Melford once every fortnight. Long Melford, because of its size and its congested character, has a weekly service. Most of the refuse is disposed of in tips situated at Little Cornard and Long Melford.

For six months of the year tins were salvaged by arrangement with the London and Southern Counties Joint Committee of the Scrap Survey and Drive. At the request of the Joint Committee this scheme was abandoned as being uneconomical.

Owing to the slackening of demand for waste-paper, with the resulting fall in price, the Council's Salvage Scheme was suspended in May. During the previous four months twelve tons sixteen hundred-weights of paper had been sold.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The following figures give a comparison between the years 1951 and 1952, and in each case denote number of emptyings.

YEAR	COUNCIL ESTATE CESSPOOLS	PRIVATE CESSPOOLS	PRIVIES
1951	1,522	558	104
1952	1,665	458	73

The reduction in the work done for private houses would appear to justify the decision made the previous year to make a small charge for each emptying. It was then contended that some householders were making unnecessary demands, and it seems that this may have been so.

Work on Council Estates continued to increase, but the rate of increase was less than for the preceding three years.

Three hundred and nineteen private houses were serviced during the year, distributed as follows:

Acton	13
Alpheton	1
Assington	5
Boxted	3
Bures St. Mary	8
Chilton	11
Glemsford	10
Gt. Cornard	113
Gt. Waldingfield	16
Hartest	7
Lawshall	6
Leavenheath	7
Lt. Cornard	7
Lt. Waldingfield	7
Long Melford	32
Nayland	25
Newton	14
Shimpling	5
Somerton	2
Stanstead	-
Stoke-by-Nayland	19
Wissington	8

NIGHT-SOIL COLLECTION

Pail closets were emptied once per week in the parishes of Long Melford, Glemsford (part), Great Cornard (part), Chilton (part), and Bures St. Mary.

This service was carried out at night, and it was very difficult to keep a staff. To retain a working team of three men it was necessary to employ, in succession, a total of nine, only one of whom remained with the Council throughout the year. This caused complaints of the irregularity of collections, or of carelessness in the way in which the work was done.

NUISANCES

No statutory action was required.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

No statutory action was required under Section 9.

Demolition Orders were made on four cottages.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following table gives details of Meat Inspection carried out at the Bures slaughterhouse. This shows that 98.4 per cent of all animals killed received a post-mortem inspection.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

							CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS	
Number Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2988	1858	3552	2103	
Number Inspected		..	..	..	..	..	2977 (336)*	1801	3488	2073	
							CATTLE excluding Cows	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP and LAMBS	PIGS
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.											
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned							824	92*	—	122	138
Whole Carcases condemned							7	3*	2	12	26
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis							31.4	28.2	0.1	3.8	7.9
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY											
Whole Carcases condemned							15	10*	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned							130	37*	—	—	72
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B. ..							5.4	13.9	—	—	3.7

*Inspected 19th March to 31st December.

At wholesale and retail shops the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49½ lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½ lbs.
Pigs' fats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 lbs.
Sheep's plucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 sets
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½ lbs.
Processed cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 boxes
Frozen eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 lbs.
Meat products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 tins
Fish products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 tins
Milk products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 tins
Vegetable products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 tins
Fruit products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 tins

FOOD PREMISES

During the year a comprehensive survey was made of all premises where food was prepared or sold to the public. The results are summarised below, and it will be seen that conditions in the District's food shops were reasonably satisfactory. There was no need for statutory action.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Butchers' Shops	Fish Shops (Wet & Fried) Fish Shops	Bakehouses	Restaurant Kitchens	Grocers', Green-Grocers' & Fruitiers' Shops	Licensed Premises	TOTAL
No. of Premises	16	6	14	14	57	60	167
No. of Rooms	30	8	31	28	78	—	175
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:							
Water Closets	4	3	4	10	20	13	54
Pail Closets	9	1	10	4	32	47	103
Privies	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
None	3	1	—	—	3	—	7
WATER SUPPLY:							
Mains	13	6	12	14	52	56	153
Wells	2	—	2	—	4	4	12
Springs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
None	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
HOT WATER AVAILABLE:*							
Continuously	7	4	7	12	24	29	83
Intermittently	8	2	7	2	31	31	81
None	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Hand Washing Facilities	11	5	14	10	52	55	147

* This means available to employees for hand washing.

1. BUTCHERS' SHOPS

Ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness were of a good standard, only three rooms being found to require redecoration.

Thirteen premises were registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of sausages.

Electrical refrigerators were installed in fourteen premises, and ice boxes in two. All were satisfactory.

2. WET FISH AND FRIED FISH SHOPS

With one exception conditions of ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness were of a good standard.

Three of the shops were registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the frying of fish, and one for the smoking of fish.

Three of the shops had electrical refrigerators.

In the four fried fish shops one of the cooking ranges was heated by electricity, one by gas, and two by solid fuel.

3. BAKEHOUSES

Ventilation and lighting was of a good standard. In all cases the proprietors were making every effort to keep their premises clean and tidy, but for about half of them, the age and type of construction of their premises was making this difficult.

One of the ovens was still heated in the old manner by burning faggots. Of the others, twelve were heated by coal or coke, and one by wood.

4. RESTAURANT KITCHENS

Under this heading are included Cafes, Restaurants, and Hotels, which serve main meals when required.

Ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness of the rooms were of a good standard. "Washing-up" facilities were satisfactory in all cases.

Five premises were provided with electric ovens, five with gas ovens, and four with solid fuel ranges. Electric refrigerators were installed in three premises.

In the case of restaurant kitchens, it is felt that facilities should be provided for washing the hands quite distinct from those provided for the preparation of vegetables or the washing up of used crockery or utensils.

5. GROCERS', GREENGROCERS' AND FRUITERERS' SHOPS

These three trades have been grouped together as more than one may be carried on in the same premises.

The general standard of lighting, ventilation, and cleanliness was good, only nine rooms out of seventy-eight inspected required redecoration.

Refrigerators were installed on fourteen premises.

6. LICENSED PREMISES:

(a) Washing Facilities

(i) Staff. In five premises no separate provision was made for hand washing.

(ii) Glasses. Twenty of the premises had sinks in the bar with hot and cold water over, seventeen had sinks in the bar with cold water only, and the remaining twenty-three used either the kitchen sink or carried the water into the bar in a basin.

Sterilising agents (Quarternary Ammonium Compounds) used by twenty-two landlords, seem to be viewed with mixed feelings. Some landlords stated that it was difficult to get a shine on glasses which had been immersed in these solutions. Those who did use them were inclined to do so sparingly and preferred to leave the glasses to drain rather than to wipe them dry.

(b) Cellars or Storage Rooms

Twenty-one premises had cellars below the bars, the remainder having a room at the rear or a large central bar.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the best material for pipelines and the best means of cleaning them. Plastic pipelines, which, from the hygienic point of view appear ideal (i.e., no corners or joints, easily cleaned and inspected), and are regarded by most publicans as satisfactory, are not allowed by one brewing company who state that it adversely affects the quality of the beer. The following is an analysis of the materials used for pipelines in the district:

Stainless Steel	..	..	..	..	..	11
Plastic	..	..	..	..	..	9
Stainless Steel with rubber or plastic joints	..				..	4
Glass with rubber joints	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rubber only	..	..	..	..	..	1

Sterilising and cleaning agents for the pipelines were used in eleven cases. The remainder adhered to the old methods using salt or soda.

(c) Cleanliness

The standard of cleanliness for premises and personnel was good in all cases.

(d) Sanitary Accommodation for Patrons

The accommodation under this heading varied from the very good to the somewhat primitive, but a steady improvement is taking place. On the whole, the licensees did their best with the buildings they had.

SALE OF ICE CREAM

Twenty-four premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All had small electric conservators for storage purposes. Only two, which were cafes, sold ice-cream from bulk, the remainder selling only pre-wrapped products.

During the year twenty-five samples were taken from nineteen shops. Faecal coli were isolated from two samples. The proprietors were interviewed and further samples obtained, which were satisfactory. The tests on the remaining samples gave satisfactory results from the point of view of cleanliness in preparation and care in storage.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, ETC.

There were fourteen persons registered as Distributors in the district, and four premises (not being dairy farms) were registered as Dairies.

Five dealers were licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk, and six to sell Pasteurised Milk.

All premises were inspected during the year. Cleanliness was good in all cases. Advice was given on the correct use of sterilizing agents which, by the end of the year, were being used in all the dairies.

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a Summary of the Annual Return made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division) under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, for the year ending the 31st December.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	LOCAL AUTHORITY	DWELLING HOUSES	AGRICULTURAL	OTHERS	TOTAL
Total No. of Properties in District ..	13	4,115	221	332	4,681
Total No. Inspected	11	1,394	124	29	1,558
No. Found to be Infested with Rats ..	13	577	124	13	794
No. Found to be Seriously Infested with Mice ..	—	1	—	—	1
No. Treated by Local Authority	11	577	—	10	735

VERMIN DISINFESTATION

Three private houses were treated for fleas.

SECTION G

Prevalence of Infectious Disease Notified during Year

CASES NOTIFIED

DISEASE	CIVILIAN			
	1952	1951	1950	1949
Scarlet Fever	8	5	29	13
Whooping Cough	36	122	9	83
Measles	80	5	114	121
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia	12	26	4	16
Erysipelas	2	1	3	6
Ophthalmia—Neonatorum	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0
Infective Hepatitis	7	1	12	5
Dysentery	0	3	1	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	1	0	0

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

AGE GROUPS											
AGE IN YEARS			SCARLET FEVER			WHOOPING COUGH			MEASLES		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	..	..	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	-	1
1-2	..	..	-	1	1	9	5	14	7	10	17
3-4	..	..	1	1	2	6	6	12	21	17	38
5-9	..	..	2	1	3	1	-	1	4	12	16
10-14	..	..	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
15-25	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
25 and over	..	..	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Age unknown	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total all ages			5	4	9	19	17	36	40	43	83

TUBERCULOSIS

			PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Number of cases at commencement of year	..	..	20	30	50	3	6	9	59
Number of cases added during year	..	..	4	8	12	1	5	6	18
Number of cases removed during year	..	..	1	4	5	1	2	3	8
Number of cases remaining on register at end of year	..	..	23	34	57	3	9	12	69

No action has been called for under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SECTION E

ANTHRAX ORDER 1938

Several cases of anthrax in livestock were notified. The disposal of the carcasses of these animals, either by deep burial in lime or by incineration, was supervised.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

I.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities **	1	15	19	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	45	42	—	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	3	-	35	—	—	3
Total ..		60	96	—	—	

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were in- stituted (7)	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	3	3				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—					5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—					6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient	9						9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10						10
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
Total	60	3	3				60

* *e.g.* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† *i.e.* Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

** Wide differences exist in the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Acts, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities. It is requested therefore that Local Authorities should, as soon as can conveniently be arranged, compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work							M/c line No.	Section 110 No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)
Fur pulling	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	29

SECTION G

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47.—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.
No cases presented during the year calling for action in accordance with this Section of the Act.

G. P. BARCLAY,
Medical Officer of Health.

